### THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The New York Courier of Tuesday published what is stated to be (and was no doubt designed to be) a "confidential communication" from the President of the United States to the Senate, covering the instructions given by the Government to Commodore Perry in relation to his expedition to Japan, and communications from the Commodore after his visit to Yeddo. The great length of the documents precludes their publication entire in our columns, and we therefore avail ourselves of the subjoined summary of them which has been made for the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The first document is a letter dated November 5, 1852, from Mr. Secretary Conrad to Mr. Secretary Kennedy, explaining the objects of the expedition and giving general directions as to the mode of conducting it. The general object of the expedition is well known. Mr. Conrad, however, specifies thus: 1. To effect some permanent arrangement for the protection of American seamen and property wrecked on the islands of Japan or driven into their parts by stress of weather. 2. Permission to American vessels to enter one or more of their ports in order to obtain supplies of provisions, water, fuel, &c. ; or, is case of disaster, to rent so as to enable them to prosceute their voyage; it being also desirable to obtain a depot for coal. 3. Permission to our vessels to enter one or more of their ports for the purpose of disposing of their cargoes by sale or barter. Mr. Conrad adds that the United States Government, while it is under no obligation to obtain such concessions for other nations, does not seek to obtain any exclusive commercial advan- ed. We make, however, the following extracts, showing,

Mr. Conrad then raises the question how these objects are to be attained, premising "that argument or persuasion addressed to the Japanese, unless seconded by some ing." The commander of the squadron is therefore to proceed with his whole force to some point on the const of Japan, and there open a communication with the Government, seeing the Emperor in person if possible, and delivering to him President Fillmore's letter of introduction and explaining the friendly purposes of the expedition. He is to represent the wrong of treating shipwrecked mariners with cruelty; to assure the Japanese that the United States Government interferes with no people's religion; and explain to them that, though due to the dignity of the American flag.

"The question of landing by force was left to be depeople from the English, of whose war with China they had hearl: and

"If, after having exhausted every argument and every means of persuasion, the Commodore should fail to ob tain from the Government any relaxation of their system of exclusion, or even any assurance of humane treatment of our shipwreaked seamen, he will then change his tone and inform them in the most unequivocal terms that it is the determination of this Government to insist that hereafter all citizens or vessels of the United States that may e wreaked on their coasts, or driven by stress of weather into their harbors, shall, so long as they are compelled to remain there, be treated with humanity; and that if any will show the oprrectness of these conclusions. acts of cruelty should hereafter be practised upon citi zens of this country, whether by the Government or by the inhabitants of Japan, they will be severely chastised. In case he should succeed in obtaining concessions on any of the points above-mentioned, it is desirable that they should be reduced into the form of a treaty, for negotiating which he will be furnished with the requisite powers. He will bear in mind that, as the President has no power to declare war, his mission is necessarily of a pato himself or to one of his officers.

The Commodore is also instructed to show forbearance toward: the Japanese, combined with firmness and decision, the character of the people requiring it; and, if time will permit, he is to touch at Hong Kong or Macao, the presence of the squadron being likely to "give some additional weight" to a demand for certain claims upon the Chinese Government, which the United States Commissioner had been instructed to make upon China.

The accord document is the letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan, dated November 13, 1852, which we give in full. It is admirably written, in view of the person addressed and the object sought. PRESIDENT FILLMORE TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, to his Imperial Nojes y the Emperor

Great and Good Friend: I send you this public letter and, on being told they were surveying the harbor, he

perial Majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings towards your Mulesty's person and Government; and that I have no object in sending him to Japan but to propose to

your Imperial Majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other. · The Constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political con-cerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Com-

modore Perry to abstain from every act which could pos sibly disturb the tranquillity of your Imperial Majesty's "The United States of America reach from ocean to

ocean, and our Territory of Oregon and State of California lie directly opposite to the dominions of your Imperial Majesty. Our steamships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

Our great State of California produces about sixty

millions of dollars in gold every year, besides silver, quicksilver, precious stones, and many other valuable arcles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles. Your Imperial Majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit of both Japan and the United "We know that the ancient laws of your Imperial Ma-

jesty's Government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and Dutch; but as the state of the world changes and new Governments are formed, it seems to be wise from time to time to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your Imperial Majesty's Government were first made.

About the same time America, which is some times called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is very extensive, and they think that if your Imperial Majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two

countries it would be extremely beneficial to both.
"If your Imperial Majesty is not satisfied that it would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped the ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign States to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

"I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your Imperial Majesty. Many of our ships pass every year from California to China, and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shore of sometimes happens in stormy weather that one of our ships is wrecked on your Imperial Majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask and expect that our un fortunate people should be treated with kindness and that their property should be protected till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest

"Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to your Imperial Majesty that we understand there is great abundance of coal and provisions in the empire of Japan. Our steamships, in crossing the great ocean, burn a great deal of coal, and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steam ships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions, and water. They will pay for them in money or any thing else your Imperial Majesty's subjects may prefer; and we request your Imperial Majesty to appoint a convenient port in the southern part of the empire where our vessels may

stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this. "These are the only objects for which I have sent Com Perry, with a powerful squadron, to pay a visit to your Imperial Majesty's renowned city of Yeddo: friendship,

respect to the letters of credence given by the Emperor of Japan to his highness Toda, Prince of Jalaa.

"I send you to Uraga to receive the letter of the President of the United States to me, which letter has recently been

specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and

respectful friendship.
. May the Almiguty have your Imperial Majesty in His great and holy keeping! "In witness whereof I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have subscribed the same with my name, at the city of Washington, in America, the seat of my Government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year

one thousand eight bundred and fifty-two. "Your good friend. MILLARD FILLMORE. By the President:

"EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State. dore Perry's suggestion respecting the securing of a port

at the Loo Choo Islands. It is dated February 15, 1853. The next, dated November 9, 1853, is from Mr. Secretary Marcy to Mr. McLane, Commissioner to China. It Commissioner that he may request the Commodore to employ his squadron at China if he deems its presence there desirable.

Then follows a letter from Mr. Secretary Kennedy to Commodore Perry, dated November 13, 1852. It consists from foreigners, so neither can conference or entertainmainly of general instructions, with a special recommendation to collect all the hydrographical information ha can. He also cautious the Commodore to enjoin upon all his officers to abstain from writing to the newspapers or to their friends upon the subject of the expedition.

We next have a communication from Commodore Perry to Mr. Secretary Dobbin, dated "at sea, August 3, 1853, enclosing "notes referring to events which transpired pending the preliminary negotiations of Commodore M. C. Perry with the authorities of Japan, in July, 1853." With most of the facts embodied in these notes our readers are already familiar, Mr. Secretary Kennedy's wish in relation to letter writing not having been strictly heed

on official authority, just what was said and done during the interviews between the Commodore and the Japanese authorities:

"I had, before reaching the coast, fully considered and imposing manifestation of power, will be utterly unavail- determined upon the course I should pertinaciously pursue in conducting the delicate and responsible duties which had been entrusted to my charge.

"It was to adopt an entirely contrary plan of proceedings from that of all others who had hitherto visited Japan on the same errand-to demand as a right and not to solicit as a favor those acts of courtesy which are due from one civilized nation to another; to allow none of those petty annoyances which have been unsparingly visited upon those who had preceded me; and to disregard the acts as well as the threats of the authorities, if they in the least conflicted with my own sense of what was

cided by the development of succeeding events. \* \* \*
"I had also made up my mind to confer personally

with no one but a functionary of the highest rank in the empire, and consequently refused to see the Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Uraga, referring them to Commanders Buchanan and Adams and Lieut, Contee, who and orders from me to receive them, and to reply under tinue the narrative in the Commodore's words: my instructions to their inquiries and verbal communi-

." I was well aware that the more exclusive I should make myself, and the more exacting I might be, the more respect these people of forms and coremonies would be disposed to award me; hence my object, and the sequel

The Commodore then describes his visit to Uraga, the mode in which he carried out the policy he had decided upon, the coming on board of the Vice-Governor, his false representation of himself as the highest authority in the city, the subsequent appearance of the Governor, and continues the narrative :

"The Governor, in the course of a long discussion eific character, and will not resort to force, unless in self-defence in protection of the vessels and craws under his impossible that the President's letter should be received or to resent an act of personal violence offered at Uraga, that the squadron must go to Naugasaki, and even if the letter of the President were to be received at this place a reply would be sent to Nangasaki. In answer to this he was told that I never would consent to such an arrangement, and would persist in delivering it where I then was; that if the Japanese Government did not appoint a suitable person to receive the document addressed o the Emperor, I would go on shore with a sufficient force and deliver it, whatever the consequences might

and armed, from each ship of the squadron, should commence at daylight this morning (the 9th) the survey of the harbor and bay of Uraga; and, thinking it quite pos. would not be received. Finding me resolute upon this, the harbor and bay of Uraga; and, thinking it quite pos. would not be received. Finding me resolute upon this, sible they might meet with some resistance, I instructed as upon all other points of ceremony, he consented to Lieut. Silas Bent, in command of the surveying party, not to go beyond the range of our guns, and caused a look-out to be kept upon them, that assistance might be sent out to be kept upon them, that assistance might be sent more value than those he brought were sent on deck, should they be attacked. But, though a breach caused by the people of these countries are more readily influenced. The people of these countries are more readily influenced. We first visited the Palace, and from which had been tunnelled near the wall. This occurrence flock and denomination only, but of all names and parties are more readily influenced. We first visited the Palace, and from which had been tunnelled near the wall. This occurrence by numbers of Japanese boats, they did not, on seeing value, and he dared not take on shore any thing but what thence went to the City Hall, where a grand entertainour men well armed, venture to molest them

" The Governor inquired what these boats were doing. by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, an officer of highest said it was against the Japanese laws to allow such exrank in the Navy of the United States, and commander of the squadron new visiting your Imperial Majesty's do-panese laws forbade such surveys, the American laws my gifts, excepting three swords, which he was permitted commanded them, and that we were as much bound to to "I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your Im-erial Majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings to-was a second and a most important point gained. \* \* \*

" Tuesday, July 12 .- This being the day on which a reply was to be received from Yeddo, the Governor was on board by 10 A. M., accompanied by two interpreters.

"But previously to his arrival I had written the following letter to the Emperor, not supposing he would so readily accede to my demands and appoint a cabinet minister to meet me, as will be seen by the events of the his visit : day that he had already done :

" U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,

"Unaga, July 12, 1853.
"The commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in these seas, being invested with full powers to negotiate treaties, is desirous of conferring with one of the highest offi-cers of the Empire of Japan in view of making arrangements for the presentation of the original of his letter of credence, as also the original of a letter with which he is charged adressed to his Imperial Majesty by the President of the United tates. "It is hoped that an early day will be appointed for the

roposed interview.
" To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

" The Governor then went on to say that there had been standing, nevertheless I consented, after there had been much discussion, to deliver the translations and originals, as also a letter from me to the Emperor at the same time. provided the Emperor should appoint a suitable officer to receive them at my kands; and I repeated that I would and staff were quietly seated opposite the Princes Idzu.

the highest rank. "The Governor then said that a building would be creeted on shore for the reception of myself and suite, and a high official personage, especially appointed by the Emperor, would be in attendance to receive the letters; that United States should be on a footing of equality, thus deno answer would be given here, but it would be transmitted to Nangasaki, through the Dutch or Chinese superintendents. This being reported to me, I wrote the following memorandum, and directed it to be translated into

And, lastly. I have endeavored to inculcate the idea

Dutch and fully explained to the Governor : will receive no communication through the Dutch or Chinese.

"He has a letter from the President of the United States to deliver to the Emperor of Japan, or to his Secretary of reign Affairs, and he will deliver the original to none other. If this friendly letter of the President to the Emperor is not received and duly replied to, he shall consider his country insulted, and will not hold himself accountable for the con-

" He expects a reply of some sort in a few days, and he will receive such reply nowhere but in this neighborhood."

"Upon receipt of this he went on shore, probably to onsult some higher authority, as doubtless there were nore than one high officer of the court of Uraga secretly irecting the negotiations. He returned in the afternoon to the ship, with the assurance that a very distinguished ppointed to receive me on shore the day after to morrow. validity of his credentials, he said that he would bring on board certified copies of the original documents, in order that I should be fully satisfied." \* \* \*

" Wednesday, July 13.-The Governor came on board in the afternoon of this day, apologizing for not being earlier by saying that the high officer from Yeddo had only just arrived. He brought with him the original order of the Emperor, addressed to the functionary who had to receive me, as also a copy and translation of the same in Dutch, and a certificate of his own, verifying the authenticity of the appointment. He also said that the person power to declare war, too much prudence cannot be exappointed by the Emperor had no power to enter into dis sussion with me, but was empowered merely to receive the papers and carry them to his sovereign.

" Here follow translations of the papers referred to: Translation of the letters of credence given by the Emperor of Japan to his highness Toda, Prince of Jaza.

Translation of certificate of Kayama Yezaiman, Governor of Uraga, verifying the authenticity of the Emperor's letter

"You can rest assured that the high officer who has been accredited by the Emperor of Japan himself, and who consequently comes here to Uraga from Yeddo, for the purpose of receiving the original and translated letters, is of very high rank, equal to that of the lord admiral. Ido assure that.

"KAYAMA YEZAIMAN."

Next follows a description of the interview on shore and the presentation of the President's letter, which ceremony has more than once been fully described in the The next document is a brief note from Mr. Secretary newspapers. The following documents are interesting: Everett expressing the President's approval of Commo- Translation of Receipt given by the Princes Idzu and Iwami

to Commodore Perry. " The letter of the President of the United States of North America and copy are hereby received and deliver-ed to the Emperer. Many times it has been communi-cated that business relating to foreign countries cannot is chiefly noticeable as indicating some lukewarmness in be transacted here in Uraga, but in Nangasaki; now it the matter of the Japan expedition, and a hint to the has been observed that the admiral, in his quality of amjustice of this has been acknowledged; consequently the above mentioned letter is hereby received in opposition to

" Because this place is not designed to treat any thing ment take place. The letter being received, you will leave here.

.. The 9th of the sixth month.

† Here follows a fac-simile signature. The above is a literal translation from the Dutch, in which language the conferences were held, and into which the receipt of the chief counsellors, the Princes Idzu and Iwami, were doubtless badly translated from the Japanese

The following would probably be the correct translation from the Japanese:

"The letter of the President of the United States of North America, and copy, are hereby received, and will delivered to the Emperor.

"It has been many times intimated that business reating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here in Urage, but at Nangusaki; nevertheless, as it has been observed that the admiral, in his quality of Ambassador of the President, would feel himself insulted by a refusal to receive the letter at this place, the justice of which has been acknowledged, the above mentioned letter is hereby received in opposition to Japanese law.

"As this is not a place wherein to negetiate with forcioners, so neither can conferences nor entertainment be Therefore, as the letter has been received, you can depart." [Here follows a fac-simile of signature.

"To show these princes how little I regarded their order for me to depart," adds the Commodore, "on getting on board I immediately ordered the whole squadron under way, not to leave the bay, as they doubtless expected, but to go higher up, having determined to examine the channel towards Yeddo." The fleet passed out of sight of Uraga, and at night anchored at a place which the Commodore named "American anchorage." On the next day, July 15, he ascended in the Mississippi within seven miles of Yeddo, and might have gone higher, but was apprehensive of exciting too much alarm. We con-

"In my absence the Governor of Uraga came alongside the Susquehanna, apparently very much annoyed at the motions of the Mississippi, and said, probably as an excuse for coming so far from his city, that the letter of the President had been received at court, and would doubtless have a favorable consideration, and he begged the accentance of a few presents. As I had previously given orders that no one should be admitted on board the ship without my especial permission, neither he nor the pre-sents were received, and he went on shore with the expressed intention of returning the following morning. During the day all the boats that could be spared from the ships, twelve in number, were busily engaged in

surveying the western shore of the bay above Uraga ie next day, being Saturday, the 16th, the ships were at daylight moved to a bay about five miles above Uraga, which I have called 'Susquehanna bay,' in the survey of which the boats were now employed. renewal of his prediction of the favorable reception of the President's letter. Nothing was said now of sending the answer to Nangasaki, and it seemed that the nearer we approached the imperial city the more polite and friendly they became.

" He was told by my orders that the presents which he brought alongside could not be received, if others from me were not accepted in return. To this he at first de-murred by interposing the invariable plea, that the Japanese law forbade it upon which he was answered that our receive in return whatever (excepting arms) I might be disposed to present. Consequently some few articles of his interpreter and himself could conceal about their per-

" In the afternoon he came on board with a trifling present of poultry and eggs, and, determining to be under no obligation to these people, I sent in return presents of greater value to the wives of the Governor and his inerpreters.

"Here was another point gained, in the unprecedented ircumstance of their consenting to exchange presents." Commodore PERRY thus sums up the results of

"It will be perceived, by a perusal of the foregoing notes, that in the eight days the squadron remained in the Yeddo Bay I was successful in gaining several important advantages hitherto denied to all other nations, excepting in a very limited degree, to the Dutch and Chinese, and awarded even to them at the expense, on their part, of the most degrading concessions.

First. Guard-boats, which have up to this time surrounded foreign ships by hundreds, were immediately dispersed by my orders. "Second. Extensive surveys were made of waters hither.

to unknown to foreigners, within a few miles of Yedde, and under the guns of numerous batteries.
"Third. The accomplishment of my predetermined in a misapprehension as to the delivery of the translations of the papers before the originals had been received. Although I was certain there had been no such misunder- honorable to my Government and myself, and without the slightest deviation on my part from those simple rules of

diplomatic courtesy recognised by our institutions. "Whilst the Governor of Uraga prostrated himself on every occasion of addressing the Prince of Idzu, myself consent to deliver them to no other than a diguitary of and Iwami and their secretary, with no more ceremony than was due to a similar conference with any other com-missioner duly accredited.

" Fourth. I required that in the receipt and delivery of stroying the presumed claim hitherto held by China and Japan that all presents to the respective Emperors have

that, as the Government of the United States is superior "The commander-in-chief will not go to Nangasaki, and in power and influence to Japan, so its overtures have been dictated alone by a desire to be on terms of amily with all nations, to give protection to our seamen and other citizens, and especially to cultivate a friendly in-tercourse with an empire whose geographical position has been brought by the power of steam, commercially, near to our Pacific ports.'

In a letter to Commodore Perry, dated the 14th of November, 1853, Mr. Secretary Dobbin acknowledges the receipt of the "notes" and other despatches, and somewhat rebukes the Commodore's zeal as follows:

"These communications have all been submitted to the President, who, while he would be happy to see your into the ship, with the assurance that a very distinguished personage, properly accredited by the Emperor, would be you as far as he can legitimately, desires to impress you with his conviction that the great end should be attained eing asked what proof I should have of his rauk and the not only with credit to the United States, but without wrong to Japan. I need not remind you that your mis sion is one of peaceful negotiation, and that, although in consideration of the peculiar character of the Japanese, much importance may well be attached to the exhibition of impressive evidences of the greatness and power of our country, no violence should be resorted to except for

"It is very desirable to make our navy an efficient branch of the Government, both in extending and proercised even in the great work in which you are engaged. "These suggestions are not made to discourage laudable zeal nor to detract from the magnitude of your mission. Every confidence is reposed in your judgment and patriotism. They have, however, been called forth by a portion of your interesting notes.'

Mr. Dobbin also says: " If the Department desired to add the Vermont to your force, as was contemplated by

great value in themselves, but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United specimens of the articles manufactured in the United will proceed to Yeddo, and take the same to me.

"ôth month in 1853." [Here is the Emperor's seal.] cannot be spared, as their services are otherwise mor urgently needed." Indeed the tone of the Secretary's letter plainly indicates that the present Administration look with little favor upon the expedition, although it promises so well and is likely to open up such a large ommerce. Mr. Dobbin further says:

"When the Saratoga leaves you, and after supplying the Hon. Mr. McLane, commissioner to China, with the steamer directed by this Department on the 28th utimo, you will have still two steamers, and, on the arrival of the Macedonian, three-sloops of war, besides the store-ship. The President entertains the opinion that this force will be amply sufficient for all purposes of defince, and will be an exhibition of power calculated to impress the Japanese favorably and effect the object of your mis-sion, so far as naval force can effect it, unless laiding large bodies of men and invasion be contemplated, which Congress in its wisdom, I presume, will not be disposed to sanction in a country so remote without great proloca-tion. Mr. McLane goes to China with every disposition to co-operate with you, and will no doubt aid you s far as possible.

"Your presence and personal observation of the state of affairs of course enable you to judge more correctly of what was expedient than those who are remotercen the scene; but, in consideration of the vast expensiond purposes, it is much to be regretted that final action ould have been postponed to so late a period asnext

"The President desires that, as you have advanced thas far and have given notice of your intention to re-turn in the ensuing spring, you will accordingly proceed to Japan, and resort to every honorable and reasonable effort to persuade the Japanese to abandon their nhos-pitable and unsocial system and to effect a treaty of amity and commerce.

"You will, upon your return to China, give our commissioner, as well as this Department, information of the results of your efforts, and co-operate with him in the execution of his mission to China.

"You think that, in the saving of coal, it will be economy to hire a small steamer on your next visit to the Bay of Yeddo. If this is your judgment, the Department approves of such a course, and takes this occasion to suggest that, in the consideration of the great expense atlending the delivery of coal in the East Indies, it is very important that steam should only be used when in your judgment it is indispensably necessary."

There are portions of the above letter which should tration desire the failure of Commodore Perry's expedition. The position of that gallant officer will be unpleasant indeed, supposing that by any means the intelligence reaches Japan before the Commodore does that he has been virtually rebuked for at least the manner of his ing of the Japanese ports the New York Courier proceeding with the authorities there; that he has been with a fleet more befitting his errand, his force will be contingencies, and these facts may come to the ears of Commodore PERRY. They have visited the port of Natand to the humiliation of its commander and the country he represents.

## THE JAPAN SQUADRON.

Extracts from a Letter of an officer on board Com. PERRY's flag-ship to his friend in Washing-3, 1854:

We left Hong Kong on the 14th ultimo, in company with the Powhatan, Mississippi, Southampton, and Lex- It was stated in our paper a few days since that the intercourse with us.

nied by an escort of two companies of marines, three bands, and about forty officers, as by this sort of show of the attempt by the Imperialists to storm the city sons; when he was informed that if he could not receive the articles openly and without concealment, I would commodore invited the Regent and authorities to an ensend those which he had brought on board back into his tertainment on board the flag-ship, to come off on our moat eight feet deep, through a soil which yields water selves with substantial deeds than was unavoidable in return from Japan. They have already dined with him, but we intend on returning to give them a sort of dramatic killing forty Imperial soldiers, who by some mischance as the resort in time of tribulation. And yet with all

show to be gotten up by the crew. You cannot, or rather it would be difficult for you, to sand Imperialists immediately crowded hard upon the his opinions were his own, and he feared not to bear witimagine the beauties of this island, with respect to the breach, where they were promptly met by the rebels, who ness to his convictions of their claims to general regard. charming scenery and its marvellous perfection of cultiwith matches attached, designed to distroy them by their vation; its ancient bridges, paved roads, canals, dilapidated works of defence, &c. There are five palaces in fire, so that they seemed actually to be wading through a the city; the one we visited is of very great extent, proficed of the destructive element. Their ranks were specbably covering a space of three acres, with massive walls quite equal to many of the old castles of Europe.

The island contains a population of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand souls, and we have as much again to their fortress, and in a short time had, by means control of it and the authorities and people as if it were a conquered country: and, what is singular, not an unfriendly act or an instance of coercion has occurred in rialists was much larger. The insurgents expended upbringing these things about. We have explored the whole | wards of two tons of powder in defending the breach. interior of the island and surveyed the entire coast. The people wherever our parties go attend upon them and supply them with lodgings and provisions. At first they would receive no compensation, but the Commodore insisted that nothing should be accepted unless it was paid for, and there is now little difficulty in that way.

You are aware that it is an Eastern practice to exchange resents on all occasions of public visits. These must be given and received or there can be no intercourse, or rather no interchange of visits. Consequently the Commodore sent his presents a day or two ago, and to-day every officer received a trifling present from the Regent, which had to be received or the whole harmony of the visit would have been destroyed. These presents from the Lew Chewans are of small value, such as fans, tobacco, pipes, &c. Our presents to them have been more substantial, the State Department having provided very liberally in this respect.

Hitherto our whaling ships have never dared to enter the ports of this island; now they can do so with perfect safety, and be furnished with supplies at fair As an evidence of the confidence we have in their peace-

ful intentions we shall leave a party on the island in charge of a depet of coal, established here this very day. The Regent has promised to take good care of them during our The island has been ruled over for nearly a thousand

years by a line of kings. The present heir to the throne being a minor, (thirteen years old,) the kingdom is governed by a Regent, who has to assist him three counsellors. It is a dependency of Japan, and sends annually to that empire a large amount in taxes.

We sail in three days for Jeddo Bay, the Macedonian, Vandalia, Southampton, and Lexington having already gone. The Supply has just discharged her coal into the three steamers, and will sail in a day or two for Shanghai for another cargo, to join us at Jeddo. We could not have managed at all without the assistance of the storeships; not a vessel could be chartered in China the most severe gale that has visited that section for sevfor transporting coal, and our whole cruise this spring would have been defeated had it not been for their services.

grey eagle was shot in Mason county, (Ky.) near Mayslick, on the 16th instant, that was three feet high, seven feet two inches from tip to tip of the wings, and the talons eight inches across when extended. These noble specimens of the feathered race are now scarce in our untry, and we are always sorry to hear of one being shot.

Sheppard H. Houston was convicted last week in the Sussex county (Del.) Court of selling for exportation from that State a negro girl who was a slave for a term of years, and was entitled to her freedom in 1861. The Court fined him \$500 and costs, and committed him until paid. AUTHENTIC REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

Letters from cartonment Burgwin, near Taos, to the 31st of Marco, have been received at St. Louis, from which the Republican gathers the following Apache Indians, a few miles from Taos :

On the night of the 26th of March Lieut. Davidson left cantosment Burgwin in command of fifty-seven men in pursait of the Apaches, who were supposed to be about one hundred strong. Next morning, about 7 o'clock, he came upon the Indians posted upon a mountain, and far exceeding in numbers what had been represented. They numbered at least two hundred.

There was but one alternative, as the Indians raised the warwhoop on the approach of the command, and the attack upon them commenced at once. After a fight of three hours, during which Lieut. Davidson lost twentytwo men killed and twenty-one wounded, (two-thirds of the command being killed and wounded,) he was forced to retire, fighting his way over two miles, and with the disadvantage of having the wounded to carry with him. great need of some of your squadron for other important Lieut. Davidson received an arrow wound, not very severe, in a hand to hand conflict. Surgeon Magruder was also wounded slightly.

The victory was a dearly bought one to the Indians, as about fifty of them were killed, and nothing but their vast superiority in numbers gave them the triumph. Another letter, dated the 31st, says:

"They commenced firing upon us, every shot taking effect either upon the herses or men. It was a sad sight to see so many men falling dead by my side. We were in so bad a place that the Indians had great advantage of us, and when we retired they were on all sides of us; had we stopped three minutes longer not a man would have been saved. The wounded are now in the hospital. A Mexican whom I met in Taos to-day told me that he was at the place of action yesterday afternoon, and counted sixty dead Indian bodies. Major Blake and Thompson with a few troops and a large number of Mexicans start-

Every thing was safe at cantonment Burgwin, there being fifty-odd men there. It was expected that the whole not have been published at this time, unless the Adminis- of the General's disposable force would be sent out against

ed last night to bring in the dead bodies, and to attack the Indians, if they could be found."

JAPAN.

In an article on the subject of the reported openand Enquirer says:

warned against adopting the same tone in future; and "Some of our contemporaries are speculating very that, instead of being supported by his Government in | much at random respecting the opening of the Japanese his announcement that he would appear in the spring ports through the Russian expedition. This is all labor with a float worse healthing his great his force will be mise to that effect. The Russian expedition has accomeven diminished. His visit may be delayed by unforeseen plished no more substantially than was accomplished by the Japanese, to the great detriment of the expedition gasaki, have had intercourse with one or two officers, and and to the humiliation of its commander and the country were treated with respect and courtesy; but no agreement or engagement of any kind was formed, though an intention was expressed in general terms to commence soon an intercourse with foreign nations. We have before us a private letter written from Loo Choo, by an American gentleman, five months after the Russians anchored at Nangasaki and several weeks after they finally left. The letter is dated the 27th of January. It states that the Com. PERRY'S mag-ship to his friend in Washing Russians were closely engaged in watching the American of his Church in the most imposing manner. A deeper ten, dated Napa Keang Great Loo Choo, February fleet, but had done nothing yet which would affect the impression was lent to these ceremonies by the thousands movements of Com. Perry.'

ington; the Macedonian, Vandalia, and Supply having | American Vice Consul at Shanghai had received instrucpreceded us. On arrival here we found them all safe. We tions from the American Commissioner to allow vessels were shortly after joined by the Southampton and Lex- to leave port without requiring a Chinese custom-house ington, they having been towed most of the way. These clearance, so long as other vessels were allowed to enter three store-ships brought each about four hundred tons and leave without paying duties. It appears from a stateof coal, with supplies and provisions and stores, so that ment in the "Friend of China," received by the last overernor was alongside before we had anchored, and with a we now have six months' supplies with us, which will en- land mail, that the ship Oneida, which sailed on the 24th able us to remain long enough on the coast of Japan to January, was, however, the only ship which, in conforgive a fair test to the experiment we have undertaken of mity with these instructions, sailed without payment of pupils of other schools, and numerous persons of both bringing the authorities of that country into some sort of duties. The Chinese Imperialists, although then only in possession of the suburbs of the city, the fortified part With the people of this island we are getting along being occupied by the rebels, established a temporary swimmingly; every day brings about some new concession custom-house on the north side of Socchow creek, where from them which six months ago would not have been the transaction of business was to commence on the 9th February. The American, French, and English Consuls To-day we visited the Regent at the Royal Palace in officially recognised this custom-house, and notified the the city of Shui, about three miles from Napa, accompa- merchants of their respective nations of the arrangement.

The last advices from Shanghai contain full accounts rialists, with a degree of engineering skill which was | Matthews was a man of marked benevolence of character; but we intend on returning to give them a sort of dramatic had remained in one of the tunnels, and causing a breach in the wall about thirty feet in length. Some two thouexplosion, and poured upon their heads streams of liquid dily disordered, and they were thrown into a panic by a sally of the insurgents, who, following up their advantage, captured and destroyed the We-kwe fort and seized twelve guns and other munitions of war. They then retreated of mud-bags, filled up the breach and rendered the wall as impregnable as ever. Fourteen rebels were killed in the fight and others wounded. The loss of the Impe-Boston Journal.

THE WEATHER.

The fall of rain from Wednesday to Saturday of last week, according to the New York Hospital guage, was five inches and ten-hundredths; and according to the Flatbush rain guage five inches and ninety-four hundredths. This is not so heavy a fall of rain as was re-corded at Flatbush in 1843, for on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of August of that year nine inches and seventy-hundredths of an inch fell.

The fall of rain in Philadelphia, from Thursday afternoon until noon, was nearly 31 inches. A terrific hail storm in St. Louis on the 26th ultimo partially destroyed several stores and dwellings. One man was killed and another had his thigh broken. The Republican speaks of hail-stones an inch and a half in

diameter. There were between four and five inches of snow at Burlington (Vt.) on Thursday last. The spring is very backward in the Province of New The Woodstock (N. B.) Sentinel says that in that vicinity the snow is from two to four feet deep in the open fields and five feet in the woods. Cattle are

suffering for food. At Fredericton the people are blowing up the ice with gunpowder. An experiment was made on the 22d, where the ice was twenty-two inches thick, and over it were four inches of half-melted snow. A hole was cut through the ice, and a tin vessel containing twenty pounds of powder was put down into the hole under the ice, and the charge fired by means of a galvanic battery, which resulted in heaving up the water and ice over an irregular area of at least thirty feet in diameter to a height of nearly sixty feet.

The easterly storm, which has prevailed during the past week, has been as "broad as it was long," and has swept over every part of the country which has been since heard from. On Wednesday and Thursday a furious gale swept over the great lakes, capsizing and wrecking vessels and destroying life. At Chicago seven schooners are report-ed wrecked, with four lives lost. Disasters are also reported at Buffalo and Milwaukee. At Detroit the storm eral years.

QUEER DOINGS IN ARKANSAS. —Judge Tarman recently arrived at Marion, Arkansas, to hold court, when the people assembled in public meeting and requested him to girl were very severe. resign, which he refused to do, whereupon they held another meeting and passed resolutions declaring that he had disgraced himself by aiding, as they alleged, in the escape of a murderer, and if he still refused to resign he should not, under any circumstances, preside over a court in that county.

The damage done by the late storm to the railroads in the vicinity of New York so interrupted the regular sup-plies of milk as to enhance its price to twenty-five cents

# OFFICIAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY 4, 1854. It having come to the knowledge of the Department that large numbers of letters have lately passed through the mails under the forged franks of members of Congress, authentic porticulars of the late desperate battle and knowing that in many instances persons having the between the command of Lieut. Davidson and the franking privilege are, greatly to their annoyance, often requested to frank letters and packets for others, merely to avoid the payment of postage, I deem it my duty to call particular attention to the following provisions of the

> Act of 3d March, 1825, on this subject, viz: "Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, extended by Act of 1st March, 1847, in the case of mem-[extended by Act of 1st March, 1847, in the case of members of Congress and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to include all letters and packages sent and received by them, not weighing over two ounces,] he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence. \* \* \* And if any person having the right to receive his letters free of postage shall receive enclosed to him any letter or of postage shall receive enclosed to him any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the handwriting or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person so offending shall pay for every such offence five hundred doliars."

Now, with a view to protect all persons having the franking privilege in the full enjoyment of their legitimate rights in this respect, and to prevent the commission of these offences, postmasters, special agents, and all others in the service of the Department are hereby instructed to render all proper aid in seeing that the intentions of the law are faithfully carried out.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES K. GARDINER, Surveyor General for Oregon vice John B. Preston, removed. JOHN WESTCOTT, to be Surveyor General for Florida,

vice B. A. Putnam, removed. EUGENE WARTELLE, to be Receiver at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice H. L. Garland, resigned. PATRICK QUIGLEY, to be Receiver at Dubuque, Iowa,

vice M. Mobley, removed.

George McHener, to be Register at Dubuque, Iowa, vice Thos. McKnight, removed. Joun N. Culbertson, to be Receiver at Fairfield, Iowa vice W. H. Wallace, removed. JAMES THOMPSON, to be Register at Fairfield, Iowa, vice

Springer, removed. THOMAS A. WALKER, to be Register at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, vice R. L. Tidrick, resigned. PHINEAS M. CASSADAY, to be Receiver at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, vice T. A. Walker.

BURTON A. JAMES, to be Agent for the Osage River Sacs and Foxes, Ottowas, and Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, vice John R. Chenault, removed.

## THE FUNERAL OF REV. WM. MATTHEWS.

The last offices to be paid to the mortal remains of the beloved and venerated father whose name is written above were yesterday rendered by the Reverend Clergy of patient spectators, of all ages, conditions, and sexes, who gathered around that sacred pile, St. Patrick's Church, with whose past history so much of the life of the late Mr. Matthews was identified, and where his earthly form was temporarily resting.

The funeral services commenced between nine and ten o'clock, and continued till about noon, when the corpse was borne in procession to the receiving vault, accompanied by the officiating Clergy, chanting; the Young Men's Catholic Association; the Orphans of St. Vincent's Asylum ; the Faculty and Students of Georgetown College ; sexes. The religious services were conducted in chief by the Archbishop of Baltimore, who also preached the sermon.

The Circuit Court adjourned at noon in order to afford an opportunity to officers of the court, bar, and jury to attend. His Honor Judge Dunlor availed himself of the occasion to express his high sense of the worth and virtues of the deceased.

Who that has made even a slight acquaintance with this city but has heard of the Rev. Mr. MATTHEWS, and as the resort in time of tribulation. And yet, with all his benevolence, he was a man of strong individuality; ful exit, implying the equal and natural decay of powers no longer of use to himself or others on earth, but to be renewed and purified in a higher and truer state of being.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.

We have the usual official statement of deposites and oinage at the Mint of the United States, at Philadel-

phia, for the month of April. It is as follows: GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED. 

\$3,442,000 SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED. Including silver purchases ..... 129,000

Total gold and silver deposited. \$3,571,000 GOLD COINAGE. Double-eagles, (65,386 pieces,)..\$1,307,720 Half-cagles, (17,570 pieces,)..... Quarter-cagles, (106,996 pieces,) 87,850 267,490 Dollars, (232,259 pieces,).......

Bars, (532 pieces,)..... ..... 2,440,639 -\$4,461,478 00 SILVER COINAGE. Half dollars, (394,000 pieces,)... \$197,000 Quarter dollars, (2,012,000 ps.).. 503,000 Dimes, (1,000,000 pieces,)...... '50,000 \$750,000 00

Cents, (800,227 pieces,)..... Total coinage, (4,240,522 pleces)......\$5,215,470 88 FOR LIBERIA.—Thirty-odd slaves, manumitted by the late Wm. Jennings, of Hanover county, (Va.) left Richmond on Monday for Norfolk, where they will speedily embark

for Liberia. The street preaching of fanatics caused another row in New York on Sunday last. Arrests were made of two or three of the most disorderly persons engaged in it.

RAILROAD SMASH .- On Saturday the inward Fall River freight train was passing through South Boston, when a wheel of the third car in the train suddenly broke into fragments, throwing the car off the track. Seven cars following were piled one upon another, the heap reaching the eaves of the freight depot, near which the accident happened. Six cars were completely demolished, and their contents, principally casks of nails, scattered along the road.—Boston Traveller.

WARNING TO CARELESS DRIVERS .- On Monday the jury in a case tried in the New York Supreme Court, in behalf of Irene Winchell, a girl of 12 years, who was run over, in the Fourth avenue in that city, by a horse and light wagon, driven by Benjamin Snow, a young man from Boston, brought in a sealed verdict for \$4,000 damages. It is said that Snow, at the time of the accident, was driving at

FATAL LAND SLIDE IN BROOKLYN.—In Furman street, under Brooklyn heights, below the foot of Cranberry street, a terrible disaster was caused by the heavy rains. A large mass of earth, loosened from the heights, slided against a two-story frame house, demolishing the building and killing two persons, beside injuring several others. The killed were Margaret McColligan, aged 17 years, the daughter of the woman who kept the house as a boarding house, and William Curran, a laborer, unmarried, aged 30. FATAL LAND SLIDE IN BROOKLYN .- In Furman street,